IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace paragraph [0025] with the following amended paragraph:

[0025] As the face plate 116 slides down the top portion of the rod cam 108, preferably the compression spring 122 urges the rotation of the rod cam 108, the switch cam ~~124~~ 112, and the motor shaft 128. In this state, integrated circuit pin OP1 404 is biased high, the compression spring 122 mechanically transfers energy to the rod cam 108 and the switch cam 112 and the motor 106 operates as a generator applying a positive voltage to the collectors of p-n-p transistor Q10 408 and n-p-n transistor Q11 424.

Please replace paragraph [0027] with the following amended paragraph:

[0027] Preferably, the switch cam 112 is positioned to turn off the motor 106 just before the face plate 116 engages the flat portion 124 of the rod cam ~~112~~ 108. In this embodiment 100, preferably the face plate 116 is not positioned on the parabolic portion 114 of the rod cam 108 during an inactive state.

Please replace paragraph [0029] with the following amended paragraph:

[0029] Figure 6 illustrates a second embodiment 600. Like the first embodiment 100, activation of the flushing cycle begins when an activation signal is received. In this embodiment 600, an activation signal is generated when a user departs from a field of view or a sensor generates an electrical or optical signal. At this state integrated circuit pin 14 602 is driven high for about seven-tenths of a second. With integrated circuit pin 14 602 in an active high state, n-p-n transistor Q4 604 biases a source switch or ~~n-p-n~~ p-n-p transistor Q5 606 which provides power to the motor ~~602~~ 106 and initiates the rotation of the motor shaft 128, the rod cam 108, and the switch cam 112. As the motor shaft 128, rod cam 108, and switch cam 112 turn, a single pole single throw switch S601 608 connects the motor 106 to the power source.

Please replace paragraph [0031] with the following amended paragraph:

[0031] Preferably, the integrated circuit turns off the motor 106 just before the face plate 116 engages the flat portion of the rod cam ~~112~~ 108. Preferably the face plate 116 is not positioned on the parabolic portion 114 of the rod cam 108 during an inactive state.

Please replace paragraph [0033] with the following amended paragraph:

[0033] As shown in FIG. 7, when an overrun braking method begins an actuation signal is received at act 702. Preferably, a sensor 130 or another device monitors a field of view or measures something by converting non-electrical energy into an electrical or optical signal. When activated, an electronic switch actuates the motor 106 to rotate the gear train 110, switch cam 112, and the rod cam ~~112~~ 108 that engages the stem 120 to an active or flushing state. At act 704, the electronic switch turns off shutting-off one source of electrical power to the motor 106. Preferably the switch cam 112 has rotated sufficiently to engage the switch knob 506 to couple the source of electrical power to the motor 106 through switch S101 414. At act 706, a mechanical switch provides power to the motor 106 when the switch knob 506 comes in contact with a lower surface of the cutout portion 504. Preferably, the mechanical switch shuts off electrical power to the motor 106 when the switch knob 506 is not within the cutout portion 504. Preferably, electrical power is shut off just before the face plate 116 engages the flat portion 124 of the rod cam ~~112~~ 108. When the face plate 116 engages the flat portion of the rod cam ~~112~~ 108, the stem 120 returns to an inactive position and the flushing valve is closed at act 708. Preferably, in the inactive state the face plate 116 is not positioned on the parabolic portion 114 of the rod cam 108.